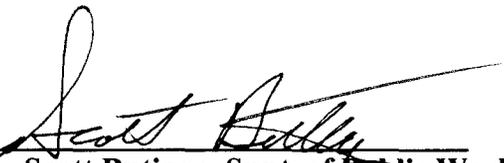


City of St. Anthony

2009 Drinking Water Report

This is City of St. Anthony's annual report on your drinking water system and recent sampling results. Overall we have worked closely with state inspectors, performed all sampling on time, and believe our water is some of the best in the nation. Learn about our water and help us protect it.

Signed 
Patty Unruh Parkinson, City Clerk

Signed 
Scott Butigan, Supt. of Public Works

City of St. Anthony 2009 Drinking Water Report - 2008 Sampling Results

During recent years we have sampled for over 80 different chemicals and have found very little contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria monthly as an indicator of microorganisms that should not be present. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 calendar year or in our most recent test as noted. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling our office at (208) 624-3494, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPAs) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Regulated	MCLG	MCL	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	Comments
Total coliform bacteria	0	2	0	0	monthly	No	Naturally occurring	Tested monthly
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND - 1.1	10/08	No	Run off from fertilizer	Tested annually
Lead (ppb)	0	15 AL	ND	ND - .004	9/04	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing	Tested once every three years
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 AL	.37	ND - .09	9/04	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing	Tested once every three years
Alpha/Radiation(pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND - 2.4	10/03	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Tested once every four years
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.53	1.41-1.53	8/04	No	Natural occurring	Tested once every three years
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	ND	8/04	No	Natural occurring	Tested once every three years
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	50	ND	ND	2/05	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Tested once every three years
Chromium	100	100	ND	ND	8/04	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills	Tested once every three years
TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	5	2.6	2.5-2.6	8/07	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Failed to Monitor/Monitoring now

Total Coliform: Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria found in two or more samples is a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary boil notice.

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six month of age. When levels approach 10 ppm, ask for advice from your care provider about blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of well construction, usage, rainfall, and local contamination.

Arsenic: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottle water originate as surface water from rivers and lakes or as ground water from springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water must be carefully filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally.

Contaminants that may be present include:

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless, or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as heavy metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by stormwater and sewers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by

Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

EPA ensures that tap water is safe to drink, by writing regulations that limits both natural and man made contaminants. We treat our water according to both Idaho and EPAs regulations. Interstate bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Your drinking water comes from ground water. The City has two wells.

Our City Council meets: 7:00 p.m. the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of every month. Please feel free to join us in these meetings.

If you want to further protect yourself: Remember that bacteria can grow on the end of your faucet and lead can dissolve from your home plumbing. Flush your system by running your water for about ten seconds or until cold before drinking.

If you detect problems or have a question please call: Scott Butigan or Patty Parkinson at 208-624-3494, or in emergencies call 624-4001.